



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Encyclopædia Biblica. Volume IV. Edited by Rev. T. K. CHEYNE and H. SUTHERLAND BLACK. (London: Adam and Charles Black; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1903. Pp. 728.)

THE completion of the *Encyclopædia Biblica*, with its fourth volume, is a notable event in the history of Biblical science, for the reason that the work has broken loose almost entirely from the authority of traditional critical and theological views. Some old opinions it of necessity retains, particularly in cases in which there is no new evidence; but its intention is to test everything by fresh investigation. Every question, critical, literary, historical, or theological, is considered to be open, and the largest liberty has been given the contributors. This has doubtless led to excess in some instances, but the general result has been to interrogate facts more strictly, and to reject what does not stand faithful scrutiny. Many opinions hitherto held by respectable scholars or by the general religious public are discarded. But the spirit of the *Encyclopædia* cannot fairly be described as negative — it for the most part discards only to build more solidly. Perhaps the greatest shock to the general reader will be given by certain articles on New Testament subjects, in which received opinions are very widely departed from. In the present volume, for example, the Epistle to the Romans (generally regarded as one of the four indisputably Pauline letters) is declared to present a theological development considerably later than Paul's time, and therefore to be certainly not written by him, and moreover, to be not a unit, but a combination of several different treatises. This conclusion will probably be rejected by the majority of the New Testament scholars of to-day; but the writer gives the current view, which he undertakes to refute, and gives his reasons for his own view, so that every reader has before him the material from which to draw his own conclusion. There are few articles, however, that go counter to the general opinions of scholars so decidedly as this. In the Old Testament field Dr. Cheyne pushes his theory of the influence of the Jerahmeel clan on Hebrew fortunes farther than seems just, and his frequent transformations of names of persons and places into "Jerahmeel" appear to be arbitrary.

Among the articles in the present volume of interest for historical students the following may be mentioned: under "Quirinius" the Roman census-system in the first century of our era (Luke II. 1, 2) is considered; the much-debated question of Peter's connection with the Roman church is discussed in the article "Rome"; there are sketches of the history and institutions of the Samaritans, of the careers of the great Assyrian king Sargon II. and the Egyptian king Shishak, and of

the civilization of the Scythians ; there is a general survey of the history of Syria down to the Moslem conquest, with a map ; side by side are long articles on Simon Magus and Simon Peter, the former of whom is one of the most curious figures in history ; war is represented by the article "Siege," and commerce by the articles "Shekel," "Trade and Commerce," and "Weights and Measures." There is also a sketch of the Biblical Hebrew text and the ancient versions.

In such a work, in which the various articles are written by independent specialists, it is impossible to eliminate the personal equation and give only what is accepted everywhere by everybody. Biblical criticism is a growing science, and a Biblical encyclopedia of to-day must give the views of competent scholars of to-day. Hence, doubtless, a certain one-sidedness, which, however, in the present instance, is generally mitigated by a wide citation of opposed views ; and this work, the present reviewer thinks, will be found to furnish the reader, in the main, satisfactory guidance in the points with which it has to do.

C. H. TOY.

Histoire de France depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Révolution.

(Publiée sous la Direction de M. Ernest Lavisse.) Tome I., 1. Tableau de la Géographie de la France. Par M. VIDAL DE LA BLACHE, Professeur à l'Université de Paris. (Paris : Hachette et Cie. 1903. Pp. 395.)

"L'HISTOIRE d'un peuple," says M. Vidal de la Blache, "est inséparable de la contrée qu'il habite. On ne peut se représenter le peuple grec ailleurs qu'autour des mers helléniques, l'Anglais, ailleurs que dans son île, l'Américain, ailleurs que dans les vastes espaces des États-Unis. Comment en est-il de même du peuple dont l'histoire s'est incorporée au sol de la France, c'est ce qu'on a cherché à expliquer dans ces pages" (introduction).

And yet, although the value of historical geography has been recognized from the time of Pliny and Strabo, it needs only a little reflection to remind us that it is a new science, along with the biological and physical sciences, whose methods of research were fixed and whose basal principles were established not later than the second half of the last century. In France the value of historical geography was first officially recognized in the arrêté of May 15, 1818, an act due to the initiative of Royer-Collard, which prescribed equal instruction in history and geography for each class from the fifth to the rhetoric grade. One need only glance over the pages of Sismondi, Barante, Anquetil, Lacratelle, Rapin, and Mezeray to discover how great a revolution has been wrought, both in the writing and in the teaching of history, since their time. Michelet and Guizot broke away from the old traditions ; but Guizot's primary interest was in the history of institutions, and Michelet was a symbolist who yet felt deeply the reality and seriousness of life. With Michelet moral forces were the dominant interest. He appreciated the influence